THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first inscrtion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

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CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee*.
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 200to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a form and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in adamce*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE at THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expreseed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.

Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.

W. L. POMEROY.

July 9th, 1855. 67.—

☞ Register and Star will please copy.

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.

Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 1855. No. 87.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.

L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Messrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE GRIST MILL ON HOUSE'S CREEK having been put in complete repair, is now grinding Wheat and Corn. The excellence of the Flour ground at this mill is well known.

Sept. 1, 1855. 82—4tp.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mamoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.

September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties rom the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS. 51—

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY,
CARROLL COUNNY, VA.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the tenth of August, 1855, under the superintendence of the former very able and accomplished Instructor, Benjamin F. Thompson.

At the close of each session there is a public examination. We have examined his students, and heard them examined by men experienced in teaching, graduates of the best colleges in the United States, and we do not hesitate to say that, the facilities here offered for acquiring a thorough education, are not surpassed by those of any other institution. The school is very promising.

The course of studies includes all the branches taught in the best academies. Tuition varies from five to twelve dollars and fifty cents, according to studies pursued. Board can be had in town at $5 per month; in the country at $4, in good families. Board so cheap, places an education within the reach of all; it is done to encourage the school. Parents and guardians at a distance, may have no fears in placing young persons under the care of the teacher, for they will be under his immediate protection.

No pains or expense will be spared on his part, for the mental and moral improvement of all entrusted to his care.

M. D. CARTER,
F. L. HALE,
W. H. COOK,
E. C. ELLIOTT,
C. L. DAWSON,
WM. LINDSAY,
J. B. MITCHELL,
C. W. UTLEY. } *Board of Trustees.*

July 17, 1855. 1083—w4t.pd.

Notice to Travellers going North.

PASSENGERS GOING NORTH TO WELDON ARE informed that the Express train leaving Weldon will run only to Suffolk, distance seventeen miles from Portsmouth. At Suffolk a Steamer will be in readiness to convey passengers to Hampton Road or Old Point and proceed thence by the Bay Steamer to Baltimore, thus avoiding all intercourse with Norfolk and Portsmouth. This course has been adopted, not in consequence of any real danger, but to allay all excitement and prevent any interruption to the regular transportation of the mail and passengers.

Passengers may be assured that by this arrangement there will be no detention and that they will be taken from Weldon to Baltimore in usual or schedule time.

WM. COLLINS, President,
Office Seaboard and R. R. R.

August 7, 1855. 75—tf.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL receive proposals for furnishing the Lunatic Asylum with one thousand cords of seasoned Pine and four hundred do. of Oak Wood, deliverable at the Asylum in the months of October and November.

Bids to furnish the whole or portion of each kind are solicited. Address

EDW'D. C. FISHER,
Superintendent L. A.

July 25, 1855. 70—swtd.

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointedon behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east.*
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Bolivar county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west.*

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east.*
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east.*
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—lawtDec 20.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

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Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompained an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

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* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.

For Sale By H. D. TURNER,
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Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN & AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
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WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR FALL STOCK OF ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, embracing a large assortment of Wostenholm's and Rodger's Pocket Cutlery, Table Cutlery, from different manufacturers in single dozens and Setts of 51 pieces—Well, Trace, Log and Breast Chains, Knob, Stock, and Padlocks, Flower, Cotterkey and Solid Box Vices, Anvils, of all grades and prices; Ames' and Rowland's Spades and Shovels, Genuine Hartford, Collins' and Leverett's Axes, Axels and Springs of all sizes; Circular, Pit, and Cross-Cut Saws, of Hoe & Co., and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools of all descriptions, and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments. To all of which we invite the attention of the trade generally.

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August 29, 1855. 82—2m.

650 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, situated in Greene County, on the east side of Bear creek, four miles north of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Survey. There are 300 acres clearad, 120 acres of prime lands yet remain to be cleared, lying level and in good form. The land is of as fair quality as any in this section of country—well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn or wheat; easy and pleasant to cultivate; entirely free from waste lands and in the midst of good society, and as healthy a place as any. The buildings are all good and new—a two story dwelling of convenient size, and all necessary out houses for the comfort of a family and convenience of a farm. The subscriber will sell the place at a low rate, as he is determined to sell. For particulars address the subscriber at Mosely Hall, N. C.

LEMUEL E. HARDY.

September 1, 1855 82—tf.

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Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1v.

EMBRIODERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes,
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Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautiful assortment of—
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,
And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,
which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

**COTTON SEED

"THE STAR IN THE EAST."

Response to Victorious Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas.

The Maine election is the first response from a northern State to the democratic victories of the South.

At the moment when her national sentiment seemed to be almost extinguished, and when abolitionism gloated at the prospect of securing her aid in its most atrocious treasons, the popular heart of Maine spoke trumpet-tongued through the ballot-boxes, and the wild fusion of fanaticism retired, with its columns crushed and its spirits broken.

This most seasonable demonstration—the beginning, as we solemnly believe, of an irresistible reaction in the free States against all the projects of the adversaries of the constitution—teaches some valuable lessons. First, and above all, it shows that a steady adherence to to the doctrines of the constitution is sure of being vindicated by the popular decree. It shows that coalitions between the revolutionary elements of fanaticism cannot be maintained. It recalls citizens who have been deluded into the lodges of know-nothingism back to duty. It clears the pathway to future contests, by leaving in the field the only two parties that now exist in this country—the Democartic party, with the constitution for its shield, and the abolition or sectional party, pledged to the overthrow of that constitution.

This makes a clear and a definitive issue. There is now no mistaking the parties that stand arrayed against each other, nor the objects to which they are respectively committed. Many circumstances conspire to make this state of things clear and unequivocal. The Democratic party is solemnly committed to the grave responsibility of protecting the rights of the States and the guarantees of the federal compact.

We know that there are some who even now remain in the organzation who attempt to evade the full endorsement of the principles of the party by declarations in favor of other issues, and by laudations of certain administrative measures to the exclusion of others. But the time has come when politicians of this class must either openly reject or openly advocate these principles. No middle ground can be occupied by any man claiming to be a Democrat.

Declarations in State conventions, or elsewhere, evasive in their character, and designed to soothe the sensibility of men who, although in the Democratic organization, are free-soilers at heart, are neither suited to the times, nor worthy of a fearless, powerful, and honest party. It is the duty of the only national party—the great democratic host throughout this broad Union—not only to utter strictly national sentiments, but to maintain them everywhere boldly and with vigor. This course, which we are glad to see is so universally resolved upon, will drive out from the Democratic organization the fanatical, selfish, hypocritical, time-serving tide-waiters, who are inconveniently active when the sea is smooth and the skies are bright, but who, on all occasions of real trial, hang like a dead weight upon the skirts of a party they are unwilling manfully to defend, and yet are not quite ready to leave. Let them depart in peace! If need be, let them have notice to quit! Their places will be filled with better men—men ready to contend for the right, in storm as well as in sunshine. It is the simple truth, verified by experience everywhere, that while the opponents of democracy can do nothing without *isms*, the Democratic party can do nothing with them, or their abettors, but to cast them out by action just, direct, significant!

We must look not only the present, but the future, in the face. Rather than see our creed pared down, or shorn of its fair proportions, so as to be accommodated to this local interest, or made agreeable to that sectional idea, we should welcome wide and lasting defeat. Rather than act with men who shrink before the war-cry of abolitionism, or who hesitate to assault the savage proscriptions of religious intolerance, and to denounce those who seek to plunder the public treasury, we would hail minority as the highest honor, attained, as it would be, in company with men honestly united upon great and enduring principles.

Let the democracy, then, gird their loins for the coming contest! Let them fling back into the teeth of faction the language of resolution and of defiance! Vainly will abolition howl against the rights of the States—vainly will know-nothingism hurl its missiles at the adopted citizen—vainly will fusion seek to rally a free people against the only written constitution that recognises all the rights of man– if the Democracy of the Union is true to itself, to its doctrines and to the expectations of the people. Those who are not for us in this struggle are against us. Those who seek to evade the issue by declarations in favor of doctrines which are entirely subordinate, or by professions of attachments to men, or in order to achieve local success, or for any reason whatever, will be objects of distrust, if not of contempt, to all sides, and of confidence to none.—*Wash. Union.*

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—A friend tells us an anecdote of Booth, the great tragedian, which we do not recollect having seen in print. It occurred in the palmy days of his fame, before the sparkle of his great black eye had been dimmed by that bane of genius, strong drink. Booth and several friends had been invited to dine with an old gentleman in Baltimore, of distinguished kindness, urbanity, and piety. The host, though disapproving of theatres and theatre-going, had heard so much of Booth's remarkable powers, that curiosity to see the man had, in this instance, overcome all his scruples and prejudice. After the entertainment was over, lamps lighted, and the company re-seated in the drawing-room, some one requested Booth as a particular favor, and one which all present would doubtless appreciate, to read aloud the Lord's Prayer. Booth expressed his willingness to afford them this gratification, and all eyes were turned expectantly upon him. Booth rose slowly and reverently from his chair. It was wonderful to watch the play of emotions that convulsed his countenance. He became deathly pale, and his eyes, turned trembling upwards, were wet with tears. As yet he had not spoken. The silence could be felt. It became absolutely painful, until at last the spell was broken as if by an electric shock, as his rich toned voice, from white lips syllable forth, "Our Father who art in Heaven," &c., with a pathos and fervid solemnity that thrilled all hearts. He finished. The silence continued. Not a voice was heard or a muscle moved in his rapt audience, until from a remote corner of the room a suodued sob was heard, and the old gentleman (their host) stepped forward with streaming eyes and tottering frame and seized Booth by the hand. "Sir," said he in broken accents, "you have afforded me a pleasure for which my whole future life will feel grateful. I am an old man, and every day, from my boyhood to the present time, I thought I had repeated the Lord's Prayer, but I have never heard it before, *never*." "You are right," replied Booth; "to read that Prayer as it *should* be read has cost me the severest study and labor for thirty years, and I am far from being yet satisfied with my rendering of that wonderful production. Hardly one person in ten thousand comprehends how much beauty, tenderness and grandeur can be condensed in a space so small and in words so simple. That Prayer of itself sufficiently illustrates the truth of the Bible, and stamps upon it the seal of Divinity."

So great was the effect produced (says our informant, who was present,) that conversation was sustained but short time longer in subdued monosyllables, and almost entirely ceased; and soon after, at an early hour, the company broke up, and retired to their several homes, with sad faces and full hearts."

TRIBUTE TO EDITORS.—We see that the editor of the Nashville Union & American, has been presented by the Ladies, with a magnificent silver service—the whole weighing 47 pounds.

The Ladies of Mobile have presented to John Forsyth, of the Mobile Register, a beautiful tea service, as a testimony of their appreciation of his services. They were both good things—worthily bestowed, and rendered more dear by the beautiful manner in which woman alone can confer a kindness.

A democratic editor in Illinois, annoyed by the abuse of a know nothing contemporary, effectually stops his mouth by the following pointed question: "How did you feel the first time you took the sacrament after having taken an oath in a know nothing lodge to virtually lie to every person who should interrogate you in relation to your connection with such order?"

SLAVE LABOR FOR SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

BY G. W. MORSE, STATE ENGINEER OF LOUISIANA.

I trust you will excuse me in dwelling so long upon this portion of my report, in consideration of what I conceive to be its importance. There has been much discussion in reference to the propriety of employing white instead of slave labor, and also as to the adoption of the contract system in place of the one now in use. The State Engineer, whose only business is to conduct the internal improvements of the State, should certainly be able to throw some light upon these questions. A new system of bookkeeping has this year been adopted, which enables us to show in detail the expenditures for different objects since I took charge of this department, and would also aid us in forming correct opinions in reference to those subjects. Our provision bill for the year 1853 amounted to $5,048 41, or, per head for each negro, including provisions for superintendent of every twenty-five hands, $47 62. Our clothing bill was $2,288 15, or $25 51 per hand. In the year 1854 our provision bill amounted to $5,677 78, which includes some small bills for surveying parties. Our whole clothing bill amounted to $1,942 58, which would make the total cost per head for negro provisions and clothing $73 981-3.

This I do not think very extravagant when we consider that the superintendents were all furnished from the same provisions, and that many articles are required for negroes working on boats and in camp which they would not want if living on plantations where an abundance of vegetables could be obtained. We purchase everything; while on plantations corn and more than half the food necessary to support life are raised. As far as my experience goes upon the question of the employment of white or slave labor, (and I have employed both, the former on the Barratria and Lafourche canal, and on the works at the mouth of the bayou Placquemine,) the result stand as follows: This department has employed for the last two years an average of one hundred and three negroes, at an average cost for provision and clothing for the two years of $7,478. Nine of them have died in the mean time; one from old age, two from chronic disease previously acquired, and the other six able men, so that, although nine have died in the two years, the State has lost but four per cent. of its capital each year of that time. The account should stand thus, estimating the negroes at $1,200 each:

Value of 108 negroes, at $1,200 each, $123,600.	
Interest at six per cent. on stock for one year	$7,416 00
Loss on stock for one year per cent	4,944 00
Provisions and clothing	7,478 00
Total	19,888 00
Total cost for each slave per year	192 00
Cost per month	16 00
One year's labor of 103 white men, at $35 per month, including provisions	43,260 00
Making a difference in favor of slave labor per year of	23,422 00

White labor at Lockport two years ago cost the State one dollar per day and board, and the men whom we hired boarded at that place cost us $15 per month, making the cost equal to $1 57 23 per day, or $41 per month. At Plaquemine this year Captain Lawes, who was the contractor for public works, paid his laborers from $1 50 to $1 62 1-2 per day, they boarding themselves. Thirty five dollars, then, per month, for white labor, cannot be too high an estimate, including cost of board. This calculation is based upon positive facts upon record in this office, and therefore must be correct. There is, however, one item not taken into the account, and that is the fact that negroes in this climate will, for the year round, perform much more labor than an equal number of white men—I think the difference is about two to three—or that twenty negroes will perform as much hard labor as thirty white men, which would increase the difference in favor of slave labor from $23,422 to $37,475 per year. This last difference is not alone owing to the fact that the negroes can work on during the sickly season, while many of the white laborers fail, but to the fact that they are better able generally, and, in my opinion, do actually perform one-third more work. The cost of superintending white and slave labor must necessarily be about the same. Another disadvantage attending the employment of white laborers is the fact that they are more difficult to control than the negro; and when they know you are most dependent on them they will either demand higher wages or leave you. The State force now consists of ninety-seven men, eight having died during the year, four of cholera, two drowned, and two of old chronic diseases; and some ten or fifteen of those remaining are now too old for active and hard service. We should have four hundrd more, a part of whom should be placed on our boats to learn how to manage them before the old set are gone—twenty-five, composed in part of the present force and part of the new, to be placed upon a new, large and strong boat, made expressly to open the Atchafalaya, and the remainder to be employed clearing off the banks of the most important streams, so that when the snags shall have been removed they will continue clear of them.

FRIENDS IN THE SOUTH—FOES IN THE NORTH.—Wherever the friends of the constitution are strong, the Know Nothings are contemptible in numbers and influence. Wherever the enemies of the constitution are strong, the Know Nothings are powerful and numerous. If we follow these premises to their just conclusions, we shall find the whole question of "constitutionality," or fidelity to the rights and equality of the States, reduced to a few simple and self-evident propositions. Thus, where constitutional principles are strong, the Know Nothings make a show of devoted attachment to them; but as the Democratic party has always sustained these principles, and stands where it has stood for fifty years in regard to them, the Know Nothings find their sudden efforts to outbid that party in the public confidence a very bad speculation—especially in connection with their odious projects of religious intolerance and political proscription. On the other hand, in all those quarters where the abolition sentiment is controlling, the Know Nothings are anxious to fuse with the abolitionists, and have done so to a great extent in nearly every northern State. Since their overwhelming defeat in the South, the partisans of the secret party are anxious to be more extreme on the question of Southern Rights than any of the old organizations; and it is now quite fashionable for them to urge the formation of exclusive southern combinations. On the other side, which is the reverse of the picture, the same party runs riot on the abolition question in the Free States, and is as ready to swear in the words of Garrison and of Phillips, as of any of the more consistent fanatics on the anti-slavery side.

We realize the utility of Know Nothingism in its present position. We realize, also, the value of its professions of nationality, the sincerity of its assaults upon the abolitionists, and the truth of its noisy vow against "the wild hunt after office."

Washington Union.

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT.—The fever at Norfolk, says the Richmond American, is pronounced by Dr. Stone, from New Orleans, the same that afflicted that city in 1853, and to which the Creoles gave the name of *la peste*. It seems to differ from the old type of yellow fever in manner of attack, in treatment required, and in the celerity with which the work of death is performed—many of its victims dying within a few hours of their attack. The premonitory symptoms are simply a sharp acute pain like rheumatic pain, or sometimes a paralytic shock in some part of the body. For instance, Mr. Barclay was attacked by what felt to him like a severe blow upon the right hip. Others are attacked by a sharp pain across the knuckles of the hand. Unless attended to immediately, the pain extends up the arm, or leg, and gradually over the entire body.—Internal fever ensues, while the skin and extremities are icy cold. The first effort is to bring about a reaction by wrapping the patient in ice, followed by hot mustard applications; the object being to produce perspiration, which, if successful, is generally followed by a cure. Very little, if any internal medicine is needed or allowed, except perhaps a slight tonic.

CHECKERED POLITICS.—The Liberty Party Convention held at Utica, N. Y. on Wednesday, placed on their ticket for State officers two black men and five white ones. A black man (Fred. Douglass) is placed at the head of the ticket for Secretary of State, and the other black man (Jas. B. Pashan) is nominated for Attorney General.

DR. E. D. FENNER.

This eminent physician, and warm-hearted gentleman, who has recently spent some three or four weeks in the "Howard Infirmary," at Norfolk, is now in this city, sojourning for a few days with his friend Dr. John Bragg.

As is known, perhaps, to nearly all our readers, Dr. F. is a resident of New Orleans, but upon hearing of the epidemic in Norfolk, very kindly volunteered his services to the deeply stricken people of that afflicted city. We had the pleasure of an interview with Dr. F. yesterday, and were much interested in his conversation concerning the Fever, not only in Norfolk, but also in New Orleans, where he has for the last fifteen years been familiar with the epidemic. The Dr. thinks the idea of the prevailing epidemic being African fever, or indeed any other than Yellow Fever, only in a very malignant form, to be simply ridiculous. He informed us that in New Orleans the Yellow Fever has frequently raged with the most intense malignity, almost wholly failing to yield to the ordinary course of treatment, as for instance in '53; while the succeeding summer it would appear in a very mild form, and readily succumb to the treatment usually adopted. He says the same is the case, with regard to many other fevers, and cited Scarlet Fever particularly.

In regard to the atmospheres being infected with animalculæ, which is inhaled into the system, thus producing the disease, an opinon which we believe is generally entertained, Dr. Fenner expresses some doubt. He says that the atmosphere in Yellow Fever districts is precisely the same to all appearances, as that inhaled on the tops of the Alleghanies. You see nothing, smell nothing, and taste nothing, any more than when inhaling the purest atmosphere that is breathed. The most experienced chemists have analyzed it, and they fail to find any component part, that is not found in the atmosphere of districts where Yellow Fever has never been known. Dr. F. thinks, however, there is certainly a cause for the disease—it must have an origin—and he thinks the State and Federal Governments, should appropriate a sufficient amount of money to compensate an experienced and scientific *Medical Board*, who could thus devote their whole time and attention to the matter. We most cordially concur with the Dr. The disease has now assumed a most alarming aspect—its ravages heretofore confined to southern cities and towns, is gradully extending its way northward, destroying human life, crippling the business prospects of flourishing cities, and producing a state of things truly appalling in every light that we may view it. The subject we deem one of paramount importance—indeed mere dollars and cents sink into utter insignificance when compared to it.—We think the Government should take the subject into consideration immediately, and if it can be prevented, millions of dollars would not be too much to expend in accomplishing the object.

The Doctor in the course of his remarks, alluded to many of the prominent citizens of Norfolk, that he had seen with the disease on them, and cited many instances, where the subject had met the final summons with more than heroic firmness. The death of WM. E. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., editor of the Norfolk *Beacon*, is represented as being one of extraordinary calmness and composure. The third day after the fever made its appearance, and when the *crisis* arrived the fever was entirely subdued, but left the system very much prostrated. Stimulants were administered, and every effort made to revive him, but all signally failed. He quietly, calmly and gradually sunk, like a lamp the oil of which has run out, and finally breathed his last, without a struggle or a groan,—a sweet smile playing over his countenance even in death.

Dr. Fenner has very kindly furnished us with the following statement, which we insert with more than ordinary cheerfulness, from the fact, that one of our Norfolk correspondents, (now alas! no more,) furnished us with a paragraph or two early in the present month, which was well calculated to disparage the professional reputation of Dr. F. and his noble compeers at the Infirmary:

Report of the new "HOWARD INFIRMARY" of Norfolk, from August 29th, when it was first opened, to Friday last, September 14:

Whole number of admissions 193; of which 143 were whites and 50 blacks.

Whole number of deaths 69.

Total of discharges 78.

Number remaining in the house 46, of which 31 are whites and 15 blacks.

The rate of mortality was 35¾ per cent., or 1 in 2.80 of the admissions.

This mortality will compare most favorably with any *Yellow Fever* Hospital that was ever opened in any part of the world; and when it is considered that patients were admitted in *all stages* of the disease; that some of them were actually *moribund*, and that *nearly half the deaths occurred within thirty hours after admission*, the general result will appear still more satisfactory.—*Pets. Express.*

ABOUT GRAPES.—England, we see by a recent publication, has begun seriously to meditate a reduction of duties on foreign wines, as a means of diminishing intemperance. A committee appointed by the House of Commons, has made a lengthy adverse report on the subject; first, upon the ground that the trade and revenue would be injured by it; and secondly, because the grape disease has so decreased the supply of wine in the old world, that a low rate of duty would only tend to appreciate prices in wine producing countries there. London merchants, it is stated, are requesting information in regard to the wines of America, to be laid before Parliament; for at last our wines are talked of there, and the question is asked, "If we open our ports, and give America our wine trade, can America supply us?"

Of a kin with these introductory remarks, and with the additional one, that we are now in the grape season, is the pleasant letter of a New York wine merchant herewith appended, which, we trust, will not so rudely shock the nerves of our temperance friends. Whether this country can supply England with wine is an open question. *Quien Sabe?* Is the experiment worth a trial?—*Wil. Herald.*

85 CHAMBERS ST. N. Y., Aug. 30, 1855.

MY DEAR R.:—I do very much want a barrel of Scuppernong, *in its pure state*, and you will please tell the maker of it, that if he sends me a natural wine in the state which the Creator meant it to be used, before there was any whiskey and sugar in the world, that it will probably help to raise the State of North Carolina to a high pitch of glory. The truth is, our native wines are attracting some attention in England now, partly from two articles on American wines, published in Putnam's Magazine some time since; and I have had letters lately from London, requesting information in regard to our grapes and wine—statistics, etc., to lay before Parliament. In my letters answering the questions, I took occasion to speak very respectfully of North Carolina, at the same admitting that they had a barbarous practice there of spoiling their wines with rum and sugar. Now, if I am not very much in error, it will not be long before we shall be shipping our wines to England, and perhaps to other places in Europe. And as your State is very productive of grapes, she should be able to furnish large quantities of wines, but those wines must have a good *reputation to begin with*, and must be pure.

Now, it is idle to say that wine will not keep without sugar or rum. All the Rhine wines, all the Claret wines, the Burgundies, Sauternes, and in fact, all the light wines of Europe, will make excellent vinegar in a few days if exposed to the air. But who would buy or drink *sweetened Claret?* The fact is, your wines if too light and delicate to bear exposure to the air, (and I hope they are,) have to *be bottled*—and I hope to see North Carolina growing cork wood trees, and blowing bottles all over its pine barrens. The receipt for making pure wine is very short. Have it well fermented—fill the cask full and bung it tight. Keep the casks *always full.*—Do not let a mouthful of air get in if possible. Then it will keep—and improve. Good or bad, as it may turn out, it is *wine* and not wine grog. The second spring there always will be a second fermentation Watch the wine and give it a chance to work a little—then the labor is over.

I am much obliged to you for your remembering me in this way, and trust to see the barrel of Scuppernong, in its virgin purity. Tell the maker of it if he does not do his duty, I will leave North Carolina in its original turpentine. With much regard.

Truly Yours, FRED. S. COZZENS.

"PAUPER" IMMIGRANTS.—During last week 1428 immigrants arrived at New York city, bringing a total of $94, 571 in specie.

For the Standard.

To the Young Men of Western Carolina:

In perusing the following lines, think not, kind reader, that I design setting myself up as your instructor, for my object is of a more humble character. Having been myself of the class I am addressing, I merely wish to drop a few suggestions that others with greater abilities and better opportunities may take up the subject and devote the time and labor it justly merits. From the dissolution of a certain national party, and an entire abandonment of its fundamental principles, I, among other young men, have been led to reflect upon what is our duty, and what line of conduct should be pursued in the future. I am addressing that class who up to 1852 called themselves Whigs, for to those who have secured a passage on board the National Democratic ship I have but little to say at this time, more than God grant them a smooth sea, a lively crew, and complete success over all their enemies. With internal machinery that works to perfection, and a pilot at the helm that knows every shoal, they have nothing to fear. Storm after storm may rise dark over the way, and the black clouds of the North may threaten destruction; but with her prow to the enemy and her sails unfurled the wave and the gale will still bear her on. But how stands the case with my young countrymen brought up in the school of the immortal Clay? Have you a national party to unite with in opposition to those you believed to be enemies of the Constitution? Have you a single plank of that noble vessel that he commanded through three of the darkest storms recorded in our political history? Before the blood was cold in the patriot's veins a combination of Northern and Southern pirates seized upon her, and the last news from this ill-fated craft she was drifting on the verge of a dismal whirlpool—her crew in wild, frantic excitement as to who of the *immortals* should be highest in command. A few of the crew escaped, and their information is that the vessel was old—her entire frame being "rotten" and incapable of breasting the tempests of these times. With these facts before your eyes, as you stand upon the crumbling ruins of things that were, surrounded by enemies who desire to deprive you of the rights of freemen, what are you going to do? It is true there is another party raised on the ruins of the one you formerly cherished and for which you labored and toiled. But are you going to affiliate with men who, like Pilate, decreed you death without the semblance of a trial, and like Brutus, acted as the leader of the assassins? Are you going to join hands with men who done all in their power to destroy your national existence, and now propose by a set of cunningly devised oaths, to dismantle you of that "bright robe" bequeathed to you by a noble ancestry? Can you take and subscribe the oaths laid down by this new-fangled party, and join with them in desecrating the Constitution of your country, when by so doing you, Jacobinical-like, will be forging the instruments to torture yourself and children?

Will you, with the historic light of seventy-nine years shining with the brightness of the meridian sun before your eyes, aid in persecuting and defaming men and measures that have been the means, through Divine Providence, of bringing your country to her present unparalleled grandeur? By disappointment and confusion have you arrived to that state of mind that you are willing to close the portals of your heart to the suffering descendants of those men who stood by your fathers,

"When the cannon's red glare was painting hell on the skies."

Is it possible that there is a young man in North Carolina, be his political faith heretofore what it may, who is now willing to see the *religious test* for office resurected from its dark abode, that through its sulphuric flames he may witness the American Eagle take its eternal exit from Columbia's bright shores? Is he willing that his ears should be stunned by the melancholly death knell of the liberties of his native land, that a few men who have *shown themselves unworthy of confidence* might once more hold office and guide the ship of State? Are you willing that bigotry, fanaticism and bloody persecution should usurp the place of reason and *religious toleration*, and that you should act the part of a hypocrite in assuming false names—thereby becoming instrumental in the destruction of your country's liberties and your own sacred rights? But, young gentlemen, what are you going to do in such a dilemna? There is no longer a Whig party for you to act with. Thousands of your old leaders have solemnly deposed that mortification had taken place before its burial at Philadelphia in June last, that a mortal disease had been on it since the plague of 1850, and the *black pill* administered by Drs. Seward & Co., at Baltimore in 1852, increased its excruciating tortures. But we repeat, what are you going to do, thus surrounded? You cannot act outside of some healthy organization. It is man's nature to seek association, and human nature always will be the same under similar circumstances. You will not, Rayner like, in the silence of the confessional surrender the honor and dignity of the Old North State into the hands of abolitionists, and execute a deed in fee-simple of your rights? If not, your course is marked out. That one is the *Democratic party*—a party composed of untrammeled freemen, whose benign principles have brought us to our present greatness, and like the principle of universal love, is bounded by neither Oceans nor Continents. In this party there is safety for yourselves, your children, and your country, and the sleeping spirits from the graves of your ancestors rise up and warn you to shun the *darkness* of Know Nothingism. The gentle night zephyrs as they rustle the long green grass over the tombs of your Revolutionary fathers, silently whisper in your ears to keep yourselves aloof from such conspiracies of jaded politicians, and to ally yourselves with Democracy—a party composed of the people.

MILFORD.

Burnsville, N. C.

THE DAY OF RETRIBUTION WILL COME!—After alluding to the proposed democratic State convention, the Kentucky Statesman holds the following emphatic and, we believe, prophetic language:

"We have been defeated in Kentucky, it is true; but our opponents have achieved no civic triumph; they have barely escaped annihilation or total disruption, and that by a majority so meagre that they have no confidence in the future. But, above all, they have purchased success at so dear a price, they have so stained their cause with the highest offences that can be committed against civil society, that they can feel none of the glow of triumph, and their elected officials will go into their several places with a secret consciousness that they are not there by the free, unawed, and voluntary suffrages of a free people. They have got the official places, but they have barely got them, by oppressing the consciences and blinding the judgments of men, and this through the jugglery of horrid oaths and a secret organization, at war with the fundamental principles of our constitution and utterly irreconcilable with our entire republication system. This thing cannot last. They feel it and know it. Instead of the fifteen or twenty thousand majority which they boasted, they have barely escaped with a lean majority which dwindles down to less than five thousand. And how was even this obtained? Let the terrible scenes, the murders, and the conflagrations of Louisville answer for full half of it. Depend upon it, the day of retribution will come, and it will come with force and power."

CHEAP ADVERTISING.—It has become quite fashionable for dealers to paint their cards upon sidewalks, fences, &c. Yesterday we were amused at the handicraft of some waggish clerk, who, finding a business card painted upon a flagstone, pencilled over it in neat blank capitals.

In Memory of

by way of a prefix.

We saw a man beat at this game, at Cold-water the other day. Upon the fence near the depot was painted, in big black letters,

Go to Markham's

under which some rival dealer had painted.

If you want to be skinned

This beats the quack medicine man who painted up

Take Dr. Hobensack's Pills, and.

along came a tract vender, who stuck up under it, so as to continue the sense,

Prepare to meet thy God.

A friend at our elbow suggests that he saw in Brooklyn the other day a poster reading,

Lecture to-night by Mr. Chapin.

under which protruded, in big red letters,

The most successful Vermifuge in the World.

Gratis advertisers may as well beware of cross readings. *Detroit Advertiser.*

INCIDENTS OF THE PESTILENCE:—A letter from Norfolk published in the Charleston Courier, says:

"A man jumped into the river the other day and was drowned; his entire family had been swept away by the breath of the destroying angel, and he alone was left. We witness scenes every day that make the tears flow, and the heart bleed. A lady died at the hospital last week leaving an only child, and she was a girl about five years old. She had seen her father and brothers, and sisters carried, one by one, to their narrow home, and the spirit of her dear mother had now departed. She sat by the cold corpse weeping bitterly, and as she sat there sobbing, with her face buried in her lap, I felt the warm tear-drops course down my own cheeks. I commanded my feelings, and spoke to her tenderly. I told her that her mother was no longer sick, and suffering pain, but she was in heaven, in the presence of her Saviour and in the company of angels and good people, and if she would be a good girl she would see her mother again. I comforted her by telling her that God was her father, and that he would take care of her. She left the room. About an hour afterwards, while I was walking along the street, I saw this little girl; she recognized me immediately, and, smiling through her tears, she ran toward me, and clasping my hand in hers, she said, with touching simplicity, "Do sir, have my dear mother buried in a coffin; it would pain my mother very much if she was put into one of those horrid boxes."

We copy the following extract from a letter published in the Charleston Mercury, from one of the physicians of that city now in Norfolk. What a volume of woe does it speak:

"Language fails to express the amount of suffering and distress. Could you but ride over the place, in one half hour I could show you sights that would make your heart bleed. I went, two days ago, to nurse a young man with an interesting family, consisting of a very pretty wife and two children. I sat up with him from five o'clock one morning till seven the next, when the poor fellow died. I shall never forget the scene as long as I live. His wife had requested to see him before he died. About five in the morning I informed her that he could not live, as the symptons of the vomit were coming on. She begged me to assist her to the bedside. I did so, and as she was about to embrace him for the last time, the death rattle was heard, and he hung stiff, dead in her arms. She raised herself and fell powerless into mine. But the worst part is yet to be told. His father, an old man of sixty years, had to be informed of it, and I was the person to do it. I threw on my cloak and started for the house. He met me at the door, and, as if inwardly conscious of my mission, he flung his arms around my neck, and resting his head upon my shoulders, burst into a flood of tears. He had lost his wife the Sunday preceding, his daughter the day after, and now this young man was the third—all in one week. Besides his last and only boy was extremely low. When I left his door to return to the scene of death, meditating upon what I had witnessed, and the pitiable, desolate fate of this old man, I could restrain my feelings no longer, and, seating myself upon a doorstep, I wept bitterly."

A RELIGIOUS JOURNAL ON THE MAINE LAW.—A recent number of the Church Journal, of the Episcopalian denomination, contains a strongly written and pointed article condemnatory of the prohibitory liquor law and its principles.—It holds the law to be neither in accordance with scriptural authority, nor warranted by past experience, nor consistent with the dictates of reason. It says:

"The effect of strict prohibition has been tested on a large scale by the code of Mohammed.—Every body knows with what results. Mohammedan countries, in spite of their laws on the subject—laws enforced in a more searching way than is possible in these United States—are the prey of drunkenness, gluttony, indolence, sensuality, of the most debasing sort."

This is experience. As to scriptural authority the Journal tells us:

"It is certain that John the Baptist came 'neither eating nor drinking;' whereas our Saviour came 'both eating and drinking,' and was called, in consequence, 'a glutton and a wine bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners.' This is enough to show that he was no Prohibitionist. He was not, even in his own practice, an advocate of total abstinence."

The whole article is worth perusal. It may be deemed a happy circumstance that a portion of the religious press is waking up to the lamentable consequences to the cause of true temperance of Maine lawism. When the great reform shall have been wholly prostrated by use as a political foot ball we may hope to see the entire church directing its batteries, in a legitimate way, against intemperate temperance.

We most firmly believe that everything, ants, mosquitos, all sorts of bugs and cockroaches included, was made and ordered for the best, and must, therefore, have uses and values of its own, although, sooth to say, we have never yet been able to discover them. Now, what *can* be the use of the gray, speckled mosquito—the fellow that prowls about in the day-time, singing and biting in the most malicious manner.—Surely it would be enough to bite, without singing over it. That is adding insult to injury. We don't like it. Then there is a great, enormous, thundering, prodigious big bug, big as a sweet potatoe, with wings that sail into the open door or window, and cavorts aound your head in a distressing manner. We have made acquaintance with one that regularly pays us a visit about ten o'clock every forenoon, making a perfect riot in our quiet sanctum. We know it's the same fellow, for we took the law on him one day, throwing the whole revised statutes at his head. Since that time he is lame in two of his fourteen legs, and has a cast in his eye. That big bug we mean to kill. We don't like his looks.

Ants are no great favorites of ours; we don't like ants. They are a plague, a nuisance, a verminous set of little-waisted rascals. Who likes cockroaches? Nobody. *Wil. Journal.*

THE SEA-GIRT ISLE.—In the same gallant spirit which prompted the noble resolutions of the Northampton people, has Virginia's son, Henry A. Wise, (simultaneously and with the like common consent,) "fitted up his dwelling house, barns and every other place of shelter, and cordially invited the afflicted communities to come there, assuring them that they should be welcome. Other gentlemen of that neighborhood have followed this example, and their kind offers have doubtless been accepted by many. A large company of the refugees are in Mathews county, and doing well.

"When it became known on the Eastern Shore of Virginia that the residents of Norfolk and Portsmouth were flying from their homes, and that other sections of country were driving them away, the "sea-girt peninsula" greeted those who came to her shores with a hearty welcome. Carriages, wagons, carts, and vehicles of all kinds, were ready at the landing whenever the steamer arrived from Norfolk to convey the refugees to hospitable homes.—"Tell them," said Wise, "to come on, that we have open hearts and houses to receive them."

A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL.—The old order of know-nothings in New York having slipped from the control of its original founders, through redundancy of numbers, another order—a wheel within a wheel—an exclusive association of picked know-nothings—has been started, under the auspices of Mr. J. W. BARKER, who was thrown overboard at Philadelphia as president of the national grand council. By some unexplained means, the secrets of this new association, its ritual, &c., have leaked out and been published. The members call themselves "The Templars." They have associated for the purpose of exercising influence in the old order that they could not exert except by seperate concert. It is said they have thus far succeeded perfectly, their men having been nominated in all cases. Their ritual sets forth their principles. Members are compelled to swear strict obedience to the majority at all hazards under all circumstances, and as *against all other alliances or associations*, UNDER PENALTY OF DEATH. They are to abjure Catholicism, not to marry Catholics, nor hold any social intercourse, nor to trade with them, or in any way recognize them as fellow-citizens!

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is an excellent regulator of the stomach and bowels, and should always be kept on hand, especially at this season of the year. Sold at only 25 cents a bottle by merchants generally.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, BY A RESOLUTION OF THE General Assembly, it is made the duty of the Governor of the State for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and to give notice thereof by Proclamation, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continued kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation."

Now, therefore, I do by this, my Proclamation, set apart Thursday the 25th day of October next, as such day, and do most respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the [L. S.] State, at the Executive office, in the City of Raleigh, on the 17th day of September, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:

FU. ASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

September 18, 1855. 86—tw.

DEQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, "
The Miscellaneous Essays, do "
The Cæsars, do "
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo, "
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, "
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, "
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, "
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo, "
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo, "
Theological Essays and other Papers, do "
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo, "

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 18, 1855. 86—tf

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 25th of October next, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale, that valuable tract of land, with the Mills thereon, containing 300 acres, lying on both sides of Deep River, in Moore County, within three or four miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville to Ashboro', and about 15 miles of Carthage.

This property is well improved, and possesses samples of much mineral wealth, and the water power cannot be excelled at any point on Deep River. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as all persons desirous of purchasing will call and examine for themselves before the sale.

If it should be desired, the Mill tract, with fifty acres of land on the south side of the river, all fresh cleared, will be sold separately.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell all my crop of Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Rye, Shucks, Straw, &c. Also, all my stock of Hogs, Cattle, &c., Household and Kitchen furniture.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. Call and get bargains, as the sale will be absolute and without reserve. Possession with good title given immediately, in time to sow wheat.

WM. M. JOHNSON.

September 7, 1855. 85—td.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned, having taken out letters of special administration on the estate of Elijah Atkinson, dec'd., gives notice that on the 29th day of September, he will sell at the late residence of said dec'd., the following perishable estate, to-wit: about one thousand pounds of Bacon, one hundred head of Beef Cattle, about fifty head of Sheep, &c.

A credit of six months will be given. Bonds with approved security will be required.

W. F. ATKINSON, Adm'r.

Sept. 10, 1855. 85—tf.

☞ The Carolinian, Fayetteville, copy till day and forward account.

JUST TO HAND.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED and are now opening an assortment of Goods for Fall and Winter trade, consisting of—

Blea & Bro. Domestics,
" " Jeans,
Bed Tickings,
Calicoes,
Fur. do,
Flannels,
Col'd Cambrics,
Jaconet do,
Swiss Muslins,
Col'd do,
Bl'k and Plaid Shawls,
Domest. Ginghams,
Cot. H'd'k'fs,
Lace and Fringes,
Silk and Velvet Trimings.

Also, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

As these goods were consigned to us, they will be sold cheap for cash only.

LITCHFORD & COOKE,
Com. Merchants.

Raleigh, Sept 14, 1855. 85—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L

The Standard.

RALEIGH. SATURDAY, SEPT. 22. 1855.

From Norfolk and Portsmouth.

There were about thirty-five deaths in Norfolk on Monday last, and some reports are that the fever is again on the increase. The damp and chilly weather prevailing for a few days past is thought to be unfavorable to an abatement of the disease. The Petersburg Express says:

"Among the recent deaths we hear of the following: Ex-Mayor Delaney; also Dr. Geo. L. Upshur. These gentlemen breathed their last on Monday night.

Dr. Upshur was truly one of nature's noblemen, but we have not time now to speak of his many excellencies, and must defer an appropriate tribute to his memory until to-morrow.

In addition to the above we bear of the following:

Mr. Harris, of Allyntown; Miss McEnery, of La., at Rev. Aristides Smith's Institute; she is a niece of Peter McEnery, Esq., of this city; Wm. B. Peed, bricklayer; Mrs. J. W. Belote; John Green, shipcarpenter; Mrs. Hammer's child; Mr. Casey, shoemaker; man at Marine Hospital; Michael Glennan; negro woman, unknown; boy at Rev. Mr. O'Keefe's; Franklin Dalby, 4 years old; Jacob Garrison, col'd man; Peter Geay, French teacher; Mrs. F. A. Perries; Eleanora White; James Cherry, constable; Alex. Watts, partner of G. W. Ferrant & Co.; Henry Wathington, bricklayer; Julius Paschal Schisano; slave of J. B. Dixon; Mrs. Gwinner; slave of Judge R. H. Baker; negro man Abram; slave of J. B. Whitehead; Mrs. Watts; Lucian Paschal Schisano; negro of Wm. Wells; Mrs. Quick, wife of the undertaker of that name; Rev. Mr. Bagnall, of the Baptist church, a very promising young minister; Eswd. Watson, shoemaker; Miss Alexina Cunningham; and many others.

The expenses of the Howard Association are said to be over $800 per day.

We are pleased to hear that Thomas A. Hardy, Esq., is recovering.

Drs. Tunstall and Robert H. Gordon were said to be in a dying condition on Monday night.

[Special Correspondence of the Express.]

The weather unpropitious—Eleven deaths Monday—List of names—Great destruction among certain Classes—Help needed—Names of the sick—Additional Deaths.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 17, 1855.

Dear Express:—The damp and cloudy weather of the last three days, has produced quite a number of new cases, and I fear an increased number of deaths towards the end of the week.

Our heaviest mortality has always been preceded some five or seven days, by just such a spell of weather as we now have.

The number of deaths to-day amounted to eleven. Mrs. George T. Guy; Mr. Thos. Stewart; Mrs. Lingo, Sr.; Mrs. William R. Singleten; negro of George Marshall, dec'd; child of Pebworth, dec'd; Mr.——Sweeney; John Fry; Mrs. Edward Morris; Darien P. Daughtery.

The destitution in our own is beyond calculation, and not only is it so in Town, but the refugees in the woods, and the residents in the surrounding country are sadly in want of provisions; we are compelled every day to send cart loads of the necessaries of life for distribution to save them from starvation.

The state of things is particularly the case in the neighborhood where the oystermen reside—their business being entirely cut off, and as they produce no articles of provision unless aid be extended them, they must die of famine.

Immense numbers of families are being daily supplied at our Relief Store; numbers go away empty, because it is impossible to wait on the crowds that throng the store. Thanks be to our kind friends in Virginia *and the Union* for the generous sympathy they have displayed in our behalf; nobly have they responded to our appeals for aid, and through their kindness we have been enabled to feed the hungry and clothe the naked.

The demands upon us for relief are now such as to call for additional contributions from our sympathising friends far and wide!

Besides the provisions that are furnished at the Relief Store, there are daily a large number of Physicians' orders for chickens, Porter, Wine, Arrow Root, &., which are required for the sick, and those who are convalescing. Each order sent to the store calls for articles worth from three to five dollars. Among those who are very sick are William R. Singleton; Dr. Rizer; Dr. Berry; Dr. Kennedy; George Pendleton (who will probably die to-night,) Bartholomew Brady; John A. Foreman; David Overby; an engineer of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, his wife and mother-in law, and John C. Davis, who has had a relapse.

GOSPORT.

Sept. 18.—The following have died:—Jas. Dresser; Bartholomew Brady; Robert Murden; James Sinder; Mr. Alex'r. Saunders' son, Levi Lane, Joseph Manning.

There are now but about 250 men at work in the Navy Yard; when the fever began there were sixteen hundred and fifty on the roll.

LATEST.—There were forty burials in Norfolk on Tuesday last, and twenty-four deaths in Portsmouth. The cool damp weather, it is stated, has added considerably to the mortality.

GEN. SCOTT'S BACK PAY.—The War Department, it is reported, has refused to Gen. Scott the back pay attached to the post of Lieutenant General. This was to be expected. Months have been taken to decide a point that should never have been raised, and now the veteran is denied the slight remuneration which Congress designed to give him.

Register.

Know Nothings even are bound to presume that the War Department has acted in this matter in accordance with the law. Will the Register explain what the law is, and what the "point" is, the decision upon which it complains was so long postponed? If the report referred to be true, the War Department is doubtless embarrassed by the wording of the law—and the back pay is *not* withheld from a disposition to do personal injustice to Gen. Scott. It is not just to censure the Department for a mistake or an omission in the act passed by the Congress.

Let the defect be remedied, say we, and let the old veteran have what is right. The Republic can afford to be liberal towards him—can be so, and be proud of the act. As a military man he has no equal among living men; and he has performed, in this capacity, most important service for the country. But as a politician—as a statesman he is in every respect inferior to the leading public men of the country. This is the opinion of the American people—and they seldom err in such matters.

Gen. Pierce, it is said, is to become a Southern resident after the expiration of his Presidential term. He sold himself to the South and offers it "service and labor" in return for support next year, and perhaps cannot get a pass to come North again!

Philadelphia Sun.

The above is from the "Philadelphia Sun," a leading Know Nothing print—one of the organs of some of the Northern allies of Messrs. Rayner and Haughton, who did not secede from the Philadelphia Convention. The "Sun" is quite as bitter in its tone towards President Pierce as Mr. Rayner or the Raleigh Register. The "Sun" hates him, because he is true to the Constitutional rights of the South—the Register and Mr. Rayner, because he is a Democrat, and shows no quarters to the Know Nothings.

The same paper—the "Sun"—of Friday last, eulogizes Passmore Williamson, the negro-stealer, and abuses Judge Kane. It says, "Passmore Williamson is thrust into prison as unrighteously as Paul and Silas were!!"

ATLANTIC AND N. C. RAILROAD.

This Road, when constructed, will connect with the North Carolina Road at Goldsborough, and will extend to Beaufort Harbor, being in length about ninety-one miles. The distance from Goldsborough to Newbern, fifty-seven miles.

We learn that the work between Newbern and Goldsborough is progressing rapidly. The high price of iron may delay, for a short time, the completion of the Road from Newbern to Beaufort.—Forty-five hundred tons of rail have been purchased at fair prices, and one thousand tons delivered at Newbern. Two ships, loaded with iron for the Road, sailed from England for Beaufort in August last.—It is expected that the contractors will commence laying rails in November next.

We learn that the Road is to be nearly an air line. The warehouses at Shepard's Point, on Beaufort Harbor—the point at which the Road is to terminate—are to be so located and constructed that a ship drawing twenty-one feet, may discharge and receive freight from the same directly; and at Newbern the warehouses will be similarly located and constructed—thus saving to farmers and merchants the expenses of drayage, &c. This is an important arrangement, and cannot fail to add to the value of the work.

The Atlantic Road, we are assured, is to be constructed of durable materials, and to be made, in every respect, a first class Road.

We are indebted to John D. Whitford, Esq., the energetic President of this Road, for a handsomely executed map of Beautort Harbor, showing the various localities surveyed, the depth of water, and the comparative advantages of the terminus, Shepard's Point. The map can be seen at our office.

We look forward with deep interest to the completion of this work. If there was doubt before, the subscription by the State, just made in accordance with the charter of the last session, renders the completion of the enterprise a fixed fact. The period is not distant, we trust, when North Carolina will not only find an outlet for most of her own products through her own ports, but when her people will import for themselves through these ports the various articles of merchandize required for consumption, or considered desirable for improvement, luxury, and ornament. Beaufort Harbor has many advantages, which are well known; and the trade and travel which will follow the completion of the Road must result, sooner or later, in building up at that point an important commercial City.

THE "DEAD" DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The K. N. leaders have been telling the people that the Democratic party is dead; and that out of the "*old*" parties the great new Know Nothing party had been formed. That is the talk. Well, let us see if this is true. The Democratic majorities in the late elections are about as follows:

Virginia,	10,000
North Carolina,	7,000
Alabama,	12,000
Tennessee,	2,000
Texas,	7,000
	38,000

Kentucky gave a K. N. majority of three or four thousand, and even that would have been greatly reduced if the Democrats and naturalized citizens had had a fair showing at the polls in Louisville. Maine has just gone for the Democrats by thousands. Is this a "dead" party?—a party which rolls up its majorities by thousands, and which holds the same principles of Constitutional construction, of State rights, and of Republicanism in all portions of the country.

These K. N. leaders say that the two "*old* parties" are or were rotten, and out of such materials they made their new K. N. party. Can a corrupt fountain send forth pure water? Suppose you take up two rotten eggs, strike them together and break them—will there not be a stench?

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

We have received a "Catalogue of Davidson College for 1855"—from which we learn that the total number of students is eighty-one. The Faculty is composed as follows: Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., President and professor of Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity; Rev E. F. Rockwell, A. M., professor of Latin Language and Literature, and Modern History; D. H. Hill, professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering; John A. Leland, A. M., professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; C. D. Fishburne, A. B., professor of Greek Language and Literature and Ancient History; Rev. A. Gilchrist, A. M., professor elect of Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, Belles Lettres, and Elocution.

This College has recently received a large endowment by the will of Maxwell Chambers, of Salisbury. It is permanently founded, and gives promise, under its able and worthy President, of wider and of long-continued usefulness.

GEN. HOUSTON.—A discussion took place recently in Washington, Texas, between Gen. Houston and Judge Oldham, in which the former came off second best. The Judge trimmed the General most handsomely, and to the delight of the Democrats present; whereupon the General became enraged, resorted to personalities, gave the K. N., sign and broke up the meeting.

Gen. Houston is emphatically a dead politician. He deserts the principles of Jackson, and the Democrats thereupon, as a matter of course, desert him. As long as Gen. Jackson lived, such men as Houston, Van Buren, and Benton were restrained by his power over them, and kept in the line of duty; and as long as Henry Clay lived, the Whig party was preserved from the influence of isms, and from the disgrace of absorption by nativeism and abolitionism.

☞ The New York correspondent of the Wilmington Commercial gives the following account of a new order in New York, which is evidently an offshoot of Know Nothingism:

"The recent *expose* of the Templars, a new order of Know Nothings, together with the publication of their ritual in several of the leading journals of the city, continues a topic of interest. The order is an offshoot of the K. N. organization, "a wheel within a wheel." It was founded in the Spring of 1854, in this city, and in May, '55 there were 59 Temples in the counties of New York and Kings, numbering perhaps 10,000 voters. Death is the penalty of revealing any secret of the order. Its cardinal principles seem to be an active enmity against the Pope and all his emissaries, nonintercourse with all Roman Catholics to the extent of refusing to associate with one as a friend, to have if possible no business intercourse with one, neither marry one or permit a child to do so; in short, to regard Catholics as persons whose religion is anti-Republican, and who are endeavoring by means of Jesuits and Priests to conquer the land of Washington. The members are sworn by a most solemn oath to stand by and protect each other by personal violence if necessary, and to obey the dictates of the order, its officers and its congress, although it should lead to death."

The first know-nothing was perhaps Cain, who, when asked by God as to the whereabouts of his brother Abel with the lie in his mouth, replied, "*I know not.*"

[*Ohio Aurora.*

The secrecy of the American party has been a prolific theme of abuse by its adversaries. That secrecy was once deemed necessary—the necessity no longer exists—the veil is now removed. If, however, it never was necessary—if it was an error of the American party, the error is now corrected. A *dead error cannot affect a living truth.*

Register.

How has the error been corrected? The Philadelphia Convention declared that "each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the order, and the fact that *he himself* is a member"—and that is all. The Editor of the Register, if he be a K. N, is solemnly sworn *not to tell that any one else besides himself is a member;* and if interrogated, he must stand mute or evade the question. Nor is he enjoined to make known the fact that *he* is a member—he is only "at liberty" to do so, and may do so or not, just as he chooses. If he can gain any thing by being silent, why he may be so; but if he can make proselytes, or advance political objects by stating the fact, he is "at liberty" to do so! Call you that a removal of the veil of secresy?

Again: Know Nothings solemnly swore, when they joined the order, to keep secret the fact that they were members; and up to the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention they did so. Did these *Popes*, assembled at Philadelphia, take this oath for the thousands of their brethren in all parts of the country, and therefore have even the shadow of a right to absolve them therefrom? What would be thought of a Judge, who, after a witness had taken a solemn oath in Court, should tell the witness *that he was absolved from a part of his oath*, and might swear, or not swear, as he should choose, to a portion of what he knew? Why, one of the highest crimes—one of the most dangerous assumptions to American liberty charged by the Know Nothings upon the Pope of Rome is, that he possesses the power of absolving persons from their oaths of allegiance; and yet here we have these same Know Nothing leaders *doing this very thing* for their followers from Maine to California! They denounce the Pope, and yet out-Pope the Pope in the way of granting absolution!—they denounce foreigners and foreign influence, and yet in their platform *expressly invite* immigrants to this country from Europe!—they profess to respect the "civil and religious rights" of all, and yet swear to exclude all Catholics and all persons of foreign birth from office!—they affect "disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age," and yet they are attempting to monopolize *all* the offices for themselves! A few observations or explanations from the Register on these points, will be "thankfully received and duly appreciated."

The Register admits the order has been "in error" as to its secrecy—but, assuming that the secresy has been removed, says "a dead error cannot affect a living truth." Whoever heard of a "dead error?" "The evil that men do lives after them"—the error is of record—it has sunk into the mind and into the morals of the country, and will not die upon command, nor be resolved, nor voted, nor wished out of existence.

☞ As an act of justice to Col. Walter Gwynn, and for the information of the public, we copy below, from Gov. Morehead's Report to the last Legislature, some facts in relation to the estimates for the North Carolina Railroad. It is proper also to state, in this connection, that the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad was built for $12,600 less than the original estimates for the same by Col. Gwynn; and that the actual cost of the Wilmington and Weldon Road was $8,900 less than Col. Gwynn's estimates.

Extract from the communication of J. M. Morehead, President of the N. C. Railroad, to the Legislature of 1854-'55.

"As by the estimates now submitted, it will appear, that the Road, when fully completed and equipped, will cost, as per exhibit A—$1,285,300, over and above the three millions; it may seem to them, who do not understand the subject, that the original estimate of $3,405,132 made by the Chief Engineer and adopted by the Board, was wide of the mark, and erroneous in its calculations.

If any such impression be made, it is due to the Chief Engineer, and to the Board, with whom I had the honor then to act, in adopting the first estimate, that it be removed. A short examination of the subject will excite surprise at the accuracy of the first estimate.

That estimate was made, to ascertain what sum would be required, to construct the Road, and fairly put it in operation, and the Chief Engineer after estimating that the Roadway would cost $2,165,332—the work-shops and fixtures $100,000—proceeds to say: "The number of Locomotives and their trains depend of course entirely on the amount of business, and may be increased as the wants of the Company require. It is not usual to embrace in the original estimates and charge to capital more than barely sufficient to put the Road into operation, and with inconsiderable additions, carry it through, and enable it to do the business of the first year. With this restriction, I submit the following estimate, viz:"

The Engineer then estimates for ten Locomotives, six passenger, four Baggage and eighty Burthen Cars, at $139,800—which sum added to the preceding sums gives $3,405,132 for the Road-way, equipment and Work-shops.

The estimates now presented to you, are intended to show what sum will be required to complete the Road, all necessary buildings and appendages, and to equip it in a style commensurate with its importance.

By these estimates the entire cost will be $4,235,300, (being the whole amount contained in exhibit A., over and above the three millions already subscribed.)

By exhibit A. it will be seen the motive power yet to be contracted for, amounts to the sum of	$289,600
By reference to the accompanying printed Report, at page 21, will be seen the motive power already contracted for, and the most of which is already received, which may be put down at a cost of	221,150
Thus making the motive power cost	$510,750
Deduct estimate for motive power in first estimate,	139,800
The increase for motive power is	$370,950
To this may be added the estimate for Houses, for Overseers and hands, which might be, but ought not to be, dispensed with, viz:	20,000
Also may be added at least the sum of $20,000, rendered necessary in the estimate for additional sheds for Locomotives and Coaches,	20,000
Thus we have the sum of	$410,950

contained in the present estimate, which was not intended to be estimated for in the first.

The extraordinary rise in the price of iron since the first estimate, could only have been seen with a prophetic eye. Of the twenty-three thousand tons bought for this Road, 5,000 tons were purchased before the rise, and 18,000 tons since, at an enhanced price of at least $22 per ton, making the cost for iron at least $396,000 more than was anticipated. Add this sum to the foregoing sum of $410,950, and we have the sum of $806,950, which being deducted from the present estimate $4,235,300, leaves $3,428,350. Deduct from this the first estimate of $3,405,132, and the sum of $23,218 is left as the discrepancy as to the cost of the Roadway, between the first estimate made before the first shovel of earth was removed, and the second estimate now made, when most of the work is executed. And here let it be remarked, the price of labor and provisions has nearly doubled, since the first estimate was made.

I must be allowed to say again, that the first estimate was remarkable for its accuracy."

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Baltimore Sun, commenting upon the causes of yellow fever in that City in 1849, differs materially from the Physicians who advised the repeal of the hog law passed a short time since by our Commissioners. It says, "It may be remembered that in June, 1849, our City was in a pestilent condition from filthy streets, lanes, and thoroughfares and other innumerable sources of disease, besides the presence at that time within her limits of numberless *pig styes* reeking with horrid gasses. Of the *deleterious emanations* which must have resulted from these *styes* a tolerable conjecture may be formed by passing in the vicinity of one of the many places where *swine feed* on *City garbage.*" * * * "Our citizens warned of their danger, determined, by virtue of a sort of Lynch authority to take the health department in their own hands. * * * The *pigs were removed from within the City limits*, and the system of garbage carts established. * * "The consequence of all which was that the fever soon disappeared and the City entirely escaped the Cholera which was then prevalent to a fearful extent in all the coast cities."

The reason assigned by our City authorities for repealing that law must cease to operate now, since the summer fruits have disappeared from our market, and we hope they will hasten to reenact it, and enforce it rigorously. There is no longer any "City garbage" for swine to feed upon, but they carry the "deleterious emanation" to every man's door—to every man's nose. Whoever urged the repeal of the law must have been as much perplexed for a reason as was the boy who refused to bring chips to his mother when there was a *deep snow* upon the ground. "Bring me some chips to bake with, my sonny," said the mother. "I can't," said the boy, "Why can't you?" said the mother, "I'm 'fraid," said the boy. "What in the name of goodness are you afraid of?" said the mother. "I'm 'fraid a snake 'll bite me," said the boy, snuffling.

Yours, H.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

This body assembled at the Executive office, in this City, on Thursday last—present, Messrs. Hawkins, Stowe, Trollinger, Kenan, Holmes, and Love. The vacancy in the Council, occasioned by the resignation of William Badham, Esq., of Chowan, was filled by the appointment of Dr. Richard Dillard, of the same County.

The Board of Internal Improvements, which met on the same day, having made the States' subscription of $600,000 to the North Carolina Western Railroad Company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, the Governor and Council appointed the following Directors on the part of the State in said Road: A. H. Caldwell and Chas. F. Fisher, of Rowan; A. M. Powell and T. W. Bradburn, of Catawba; Alexander Clark and Geo. F. Davidson, of Iredell; and W. W. Avery and R. C. Pearson, of Burke.

☞ The people of Warren County, North Carolina, have just contributed and forwarded, through Mr. T. A. Montgomery, the sum of seven hundred and one dollars and seventy-five cents, for the relief of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers.

The News informs us that we were mistaken in the statement that the visitors at Jones' Springs, Warren, had contributed within a fraction of $400. The amount made up and transmitted was $560.—In addition to this Johnston Caswell Lodge, Warrenton, has contributed $125. Warren has, therefore, contributed between fifteen hundred and two thousand dollars. Most liberally and nobly have her citizens responded to this call in behalf of the sick and the suffering.

☞ The National Intelligencer rejoices over the action of the remnant of the Whigs of Maine in aiding the Democrats to defeat the Fusionists. It says:

"We are happy to perceive, by the following call for a State Convention, and comments thereon by the Boston Courier, that the Whigs of Massachusetts, taking fresh heart apparently from the important result of a hasty rally by the Whigs of Maine, are determined to be in the field under their own proper name at the ensuing election for State officers in Massachusetts. By this course, if they accomplish nothing more consequential, they will at least have maintained their own self-respect. We do not doubt that they will, in the end, have just reason to congratulate themselves at this determination."

Th Fusion vote in Maine is 48,704—the Democratic 45,229—the Whig 10,281. This shows where the Whig vote has gone, and is another proof that Know Nothingism is Whiggery in disguise.

DEATH OF THE SHERIFF OF WARREN.—William E. Jones, Esq., the faithful and excellent Sheriff of Warren, died on Thursday last—of organic disease of the heart. The News speaks in high terms of his many estimable qualities. The vacancy will be filled at the next November Court.

☞ Salisbury has contributed $200 for the sufferers of Portsmouth and Norfolk; and a meeting was held at Hillsborough on Saturday last to raise funds for the same noble purpose.

NORTH CAROLINIANS ABROAD.—Two of the members elect to the next Congress from Tennessee, Hon. N. G. Taylor, and Hon. Wm. M. Snead, are natives of this State. It is rather singular that both these gentlemen should be the grandsons of two of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; the Hon. Mr. Taylor, being the grandson of Leonard Henderson, and the Hon. Mr. Snead being the grandson of Jno. Louis Taylor, both of whom formerly filled the chief office in our highest judcial Court.—*Wil. Herald.*

ANOTHER ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.—The Louisville Times states the following as one of the results of the k. n. mob, in that city:

"A woman who attempted to save her husband was pitched down stairs, breaking her neck and limbs so that she died. The mob, finding their game scarce, set the torch to the houses; the women fled—one was fleeing with a young infant in her arms, was followed by a hard-hearted wretch, who, coming up, put the muzzle of the weapon to the child's head, *fired and bespattered its brains over its mother's arms!*"

THE AMERICAN ORDER IN NEW YORK.—The Know Nothing State Council of New York, in session at Binghamton, did not admit representatives of the press to its session. Nevertheless those indefatigable gentlemen somehow contrived to give reports of its sayings and doings, which are of course to be received with some degree of caution. They say that out of thirteen hundred Councils said to exist in the State, only one hundred and eighty-five were represented. The most important intelligence is that the Platform was unanimously adopted; in reference to which the New Nork Commercial Advertiser pertinently asks, "How many Platforms are the Know Nothings to have? One in each State, Territory, county, village modified as circumstances require?—It looks like it,"

National Intelligencer.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR.—It will be seen by advertisements that the Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society has been postponed until the 14th day of November next. Citizens of the surrounding counties are invited to compete for the premiums, which we hope they will do. The Fair grounds are being improved, and ample arrangements being made for the accommodation of exhibitors.

Fay. Car.

The Hon. Mr. Barringer's letter, refuting the silly story published by Rayner, stating that the Catholics of Europe knew who were to constitute Gen. Pierce's cabinet before their names were published in the United States, leaves Mr. Rayner as the great Used Up.

Boston Post.

For the Standard.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Son of the South, may I aspire
To sing thy hallowed memory,
Which burns yet bright, a vestal fire
Upon the shrine of Liberty?
Say, may the grandeur of thy tongue
Sweep thoughtful o'er my lyre to-day?
May I resume it long unstrung
And with thy flaming glory play?

Thy thunder rolled round glory's throne,
Shook empires; like the orphean lyre,
Gave vigor to the lifeless stone,
And breathed on sunny brooks its fire.
The cold stars in the silent sky
Looked from their everlasting thrones,
And trembled, lest thy destiny
Should dim their thoughtful brows. Now moans,

The night breeze o'er thy silent grave,
Where grandeur sits alone and weeps;
Her dark locks o'er thine ashes wave,
And bright as heaven thy memory keeps.
Earth smiled beneath thy steps; the hill
Bid noisy rocks their echoes rest,
When thou didst lift thy voice. The will
Of States obeyed thy stern behests.

Like fabled Atlas did thy neck
Bear up our land in peril's hour;
Dangers that souls of nations shake,
Shrank back before thy magic power.
Old earth rolled onward in her track,
Prouder to bear a son like thee,
Than if a star threw brightly back
From her dark breast divinity.

The world lent thee her willing ear,
Bear in the sun-light of thy soul;
The world admired and gazed with fear
On one whose sceptre was, control.
The glorious sun that lights the spheres,
Which roll before his majesty,
Stoops from his grandeur and reveres
Thine everlasting destiny.

The sod claims now thy sacred form,
Thy voice sweeps o'er the land no more;
It rolls not now to mock the storm
That thunders at our nation's door.
The world weeps for thy spirit now,
Which sank before death's stern decree,
The world will vanish, too, I trow,
Ere she sees many sons like thee.

GEORGE.

Raleigh, September, 1855.

THE LOUISVILLE ATROCITIES.—The effect of the Louisville atrocities may be inferred after reading such paragraphs as the following, which we copy from the Louisville Times:

"STILL THEY GO.—BUSINESS AND CAPITAL LEAVING US.—We are sorry to learn that our neighbor, Henry Bauer, has closed his house, and intends leaving for Canada in a few days. Mr. B. has, within the last two or three years, invested several thousand dollars in the business in which he is engaged—that of a brewer. This he is determined to sacrifice rather than stay in Louisville. He says that he feels that there is no protection for life or propety here. Mr. Bauer has already purchased property in the city of Hamilton, Canada

"ANOTHER.—A German, a resident of this city for some years past, who was here at time of the riots, and about investing $20,000 in country property just above the city, has sold out, and a few days ago shipped by express to New York, his money amounting to $27,000, and has started with his family to New York, hence to Germany, his own native land, where, as he declared before leaving Louisville, his children would not be insulted, and looked upon as intruders and enemies to the country that he had avowed eternal allegiance to."

THE PIETY OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—The Philadelphia platform of the know-nothings opens with an irreverent declaration of obedience to the One Supreme Being—a somewhat daring assumption, when we recollect that the order proscribes a believer in God like the Catholic, and does not proscribe the unbelieving Atheist.

The problem of this declaration of the know-nothings in their Philadelphia platform may probably be solved by the 19th verse of the 2d chapter of James: "Thou believest there is but one God. Thou dost well. *The devils also believe and tremble.*"

Maine election.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 17, 1855. Returns from 384 towns in Maine show the following result:—Whole number of votes, 104,214, of which Morrell, ("Republican") had 48,704; Wells, (Democrat,) 45,229, and Reed, (Whig) 10,281.

It has not been ascertained that a single "Republican" Senator is chosen.

The House stands: 61 "Republicans," 67 Democrats, and 21 Whigs, with two Districts to hear from, which have probably chosen Democrats.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 17, 1855.—The Abolitionists in Kansas have nominated ex-Governor Reeder for Delegate to Congress. The second Monday in October has been fixed by them for the election, being one week after the election called by the Legislature.

Geo. W. Perkins of Virginia is announced in The Kansas Register as the candidate for Delegate to Congress. The Register assumes to be the organ of the National Democracy, whose policy is based on a strict construction of the principles of the Kansas Nebraska act.

Yellow Fever—Southern Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Deaths by Fever last week only 150. The epidemic is about at end

Markets.—Cotton steady—sales 7500 bales.

Severe Gale.—The town of Proctorsville on Lake Borgne, was nearly destroyed by a gale on Saturday night.

Ravages of Fever.—In the town of Canton Miss., with a population of only 100 souls, there have been 60 cases of Yellow Fever, and ten deaths.

Charleston Sept. 18.—Sales of cotton to-day 300 bales; middling qualities 9½; Fair do. 10¼. Market very unsettled and depressed.

THE COTTON CROP—The Journal of Commerce presents the following as a complete statement of the cotton crop for the year ending August 31st, 1855:

The total receipts at the various ports of the United States are 2,847,339 bales, against 2,930,027 for the previous year.

The total exports to foreign ports are 2,244,209 bales, against 2,319,148 for the previous year.

The stock on hand in all our ports August 31st was 143, 336 bales; against 135,603 at the same date last year.

We would like to hear a discourse from the Chaplain of some Know Nothing council, on the following texts of Scripture:

"If a stranger sojourn with thee in your land ye shall not vex him.

"But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and you shall love him as thyself, for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt. I am the Lord your God."—*Leviticus* xix, 33, 44.

No Steamer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—No tidings yet of the steamer Baltic—kept out by head winds.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Fayetteville,	October 7th
Rockfish,	" 8th
St. Mark's, Deep River,	" 11th
Pittsboro',	" 14th

MARRIED,

In this County, on Sunday the 16th inst., by R. M. Brown, Esq., Mr. James M. Womble to Miss Rebecca Griffin, all of this County.

DIED,

In this City, of consumption, on the 19th inst., Mrs. Caroline Spelman, wife of John Spelman, foreman in the Standard office, aged 34 years. The deceased was a native of England.

TO THE PATRONS OF
PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

OWING TO THE LARGE AMOUNT OF COUNTERfeit Pain Killer put up and sold as genuine by unprincipled men we have been obliged to resort to very expensive measures to protect ourselves pecuniarily, and the public from great injury, by buying and using their worthless counterfeits.—The comparative plain and simple style in which our Pain Killer has been put up, has made it very easy for those disposed, to imitate it very successfully, so far as its external appearance, in style of bottle, label and color of the article; but we need not say that the compound is a miserable, filthy production, and calculated to do great injury to those who might use it with confidence that they have been accustomed to use the genuine Pain Killer. Parties whose business it is to counterfeit valuable preparations, do it in so secret a manner, that it is almost useless to attempt to punish them by legal measures, as it is difficult, and we might say impossible to bring proof home to them.

Considering the great difficulty in protecting ourselves and the public by prosecuting parties, we have been to a very great expense in getting up a finely executed

STEEL ENGRAVED LABEL,

for our bottles. We also attach to our bottles a Steel Engraved Note of Hand, which we issue as our obligation, and to counterfeit which is held to be forgery by the laws of United States, and which parties will not dare attempt to do. The great expense attending the getting up and printing of these labels will prevent the attempt to counterfeit, thus securing to the public that the article they purchase is the genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer, manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Sole Proprietors.

The Pain Killer will be put up in a new style of pannel bottle, with the words.

DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER,

blown in the Glass. We have discontinued the use of the thirty seven and a half cent bottles, and now put up only four sizes, viz: at 12 1-2, 25, 50 cents and $1 00 per bottle.

We have also a very fine Engraving on Stone, for the Box labels, specifying the contents of the Box, where and by whom manufactured, &c. We have also added to our pamphlet of directions and certificates, a cover beautifully finished, presenting on the first page a very excellent likeness of Perry Davis, the original inventor of the Pain Killer. The bottle labels, and one label on each box, has also a correct likeness of Perry Davis, which it will be impossible to counterfeit successfully.

We have been to this expense, that the public might have perfect confidence that they were getting the genuine article when they buy a bottle as above described. To those who have so longed used and proved the merits of our article, we would say that we shall continue to prepare our Pain Killer of the best and purest materials, and that it shall be every way worthy of their approbation as a family medicine.

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

Providence, R. I., July 1st, 1855.

Sold by P. F. Pescud, Raleigh; Thos. J. Patrick, Greensboro'; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; George R. French, Wilmington, and by Druggists & Medical Dealers everywhere

Sept. 20, 1855. 1092—1y.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,
MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST, EXECUted to me by Thomas J. Judkins, for certain purposes therein mentioned, which said deed bears date, March 1st., 1855, and has been duly registered in Warren County, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Wednesday of Warren Superior Court next, it being the *12th day of October*, 1855, immediately before the hotel of Henry G. Goodloe, in the Town of Warrenton, Twenty-Eight Likely Negroes, or so many of them as may be necessary.

A portion of said Slaves will be sold for *Cash*, and the balance on a short credit, to be made known on the day of sale. Bonds, with approved security, will be required as to all credit sales, with interest from the date before the property is delivered.

The title to the above property is believed to be unquestionable, but as the subscriber will sell, as Trustee, he will only convey such title as is vested in him by the said deed.

SAMUEL BOBBITT, *Trustee.*

September 15th, 1855.

N. B.—All persons having claims against Thomas J. Judkins, late Sheriff of Warren County, in consequence of any of his official acts or omissions, are requested to present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated, with as little delay as possible, in as much as a Deed of Trust has been made to the subscriber, for the protection of his official securities. S. B.

September 15, 1855. 97—4d.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ABOUT the 15th of last August, a bound girl, of yellow complexion, about 16 or 17 years of age. She has a scar under her throat, a fine set of white teeth, she is tall and straight. I forewarn all persons from hiring or harboring said negro girl, as she is lawfully bound to me. Her name is Francis Harris. Any person apprehending the said negro girl, and delivering her to me, or securing her so that I can get her in any jail or otherwise, will be suitably rewa ded. She is supposed to be somewhere about Raleigh or Chapel Hill.

HINTON FRANKLIN.

Raleigh N. C. Sept. 8.

TO RENT.—A LARGE, NEW AND COMMODious dwelling, with all necessary out houses, situated near the Central Railroad Depot. The house has ten rooms, with a fireplace in each room, and is well adapted for a boarding house. There is a good garden attached.

Also one other house, on the same lot, with a store room, and other rooms sufficient for a small family. This is an excellent business stand. These houses will be rented together or separately. Apply to

H. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1855. 87—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT IN FRANKLINTON FOR SALE.—This lot is situated about sixty yards from the Railroad Hotel, and in the business part of the village. The dwelling is very convenient, with four rooms. Any person wishing to examine the property can do so by calling on Mr. Whitfield, the Railroad agent at Franklinton.—Those wishing to buy will apply to me at Raleigh.

H. PENNINGTON.

Sept. 20, 1855. 87—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE.

WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.

Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. 86—

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE HOUSE OF ATTRACTION HAS THIS DAY opened with $10,000 worth of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, introducing almost every variety of the newest styles and importations of Ladies DRESS GOODS, and also for Gentlemen's wear, with a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

The above Goods

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[CONTINUED.]

MICHIGAN.

From Whitneyville, in the county of Kent, to the city of Grand Rapids.

From Albion, in the county of Calhoun, to Charlotte, Eaton county, via Sheridan, and Clurem, Brookfield, and on the line between Brookfield and Walter, and on the township line between Charlotte and Carmel.

From Greenville, in the county of Montcalm, to Muskegon Rapids.

From the village of Ontonagon to Lacview Desert, and from thence to Big Bull Falls, in the State of Wisconsin.

From the village of Ontonagon to Gogeber Mine, to Norwick Mine.

From the village of Ontonagon to Isle Royal Mine on Portage Lake, Houghton county, via Adventure Mine, and Douglass Houghton Mine.

From Fentonville, in the county of Genessee, to Flint in said county.

WISCONSIN.

From Waupaka to section twenty-two, township twenty-three, in range eleven east.

From Fox Lake, in Dodge county, via Shoennaka, Kingston, and Long Lake, to Montello, in Marquette county.

From Plattville, via Montfort, Highland, Muscoda, to Onion, thence north on or near the meridian, to R. J. Darnall's Farm.

From Plattville, via Wingsville, Muscoda, Mill Creek, Fanny Creek and Sinesville, to Quincy, in Adams county.

From Madison, via Black Earth, Arena, Richland City, Soxtonville, Richland Centre, Fanny Creek, and Viroqua, to Prairie La Crosse.

From Argyle, via Yellow Stone, to Mineral Point.

From Necedakin, Adams county, via Eagle Point, and Black River Bridge, to intersect with the Prairie Du Chien and Hudson Mail Route at the Eau Plain post-office.

From Onioa, in the county of Richland, to Black River Falls.

From Portage city, via Lhmogair Valley, to La Crosse.

From Prairie Du Chien, via Johnsen's Landing, Bell's Mill, and Waterville, to Waukon, in Allamakee county, Iowa.

IOWA.

From Quincy, in Adams county, to Hawleyville, in Page county.

From Lewis, in Cass county, via Mount Vernon, in Montgomery, to Clarinda, in Page county.

From Afton, in Union county, to Winterset.

Feom Afton, in Union county, to Avon, in Ringgold county.

From Quincy, in Adams county, to Adair, in Adair county.

From Cedar Rapids, via Vinton, Toledo, Marshall, Marietta, Nevada, and Boonsboro', to Jefferson in Green county.

From Dewitt, via Grand Mound and Toronto, to Tipton.

From Fort Des Moines, via Nevada, Minerva Grove, Honey Grove and Eldora, to Cedar Falls.

From Fort Des Moines, via Boone, Odel, McKay, Penora, and Bear Grove, to Council Bluffs.

From Fort Des Moines, via Leaning's Point, Hornbuckle's Point, Kinney's Mill, and Cousin's Point, to Fort Dodge.

From Fort Dodge, via Lizard Point, Ida Grove, and Sargeant's Bluffs' to Sioux City.

From Iowa City, through North Bend, via Henderson's Mills, Monroeville, Dutch Colony, Hickory Grove, Toledo, and Beemen's Mills, to the county seat of Hardin county.

From Independence, via Janesville, Waverley, Bradford, St. Charles, in Floyd county, to Osage, in Mitchell county.

From Independence, via Camp Creek and Nantville, to Janesville.

From Keokuk, via Charleston, Salem, Mount Pleasant, and Crawfordsville, to Iowa City.

Nrom Newton, via Nevada, Smithville, and Homer, to Fort Dodge.

From Oskaloosa, via Wilson's Ferry, Hamilton, A. C. Wilson's Mill, thence in a direct line to Charlton, in Lucas county.

From Oskaloosa to Union Mills,

From Penora, in Guthrie county, via Caplin's Grove, in Carroll county, Garland's Grove, in Crawford county, and Sargeant's Bluffs, to Sioux City.

From Winterset, in Madison county, via Allen and Penora, in Guthrie county, to Jefferson, in Greene county.

From Winterset, in Madison county, via Allen and Penora, in Guthrie county, to Jefferson, in Greene county.

From Winterset, via peru, to Osceola, in Clarke county.

From Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk county, to Fort Dodge, and thence via Townsley's Grove, Austin Settlement, Pope, Smith's Settlement, and Sioux City to Sargeant's Bluffs City.

From Fort Dodge to Fort Ridgeley.

From Davenport, via Tipton, in Cedar county, and Mount Vernon, and Marion, to Cedar Rapids.

From Cedar Rapids, via Vinton, in Benton county, to Fort Dodge.

From Iowa City, via Marietta, in Marshall county, to Fort Dodge.

From Fort Dodge to Council Bluffs.

From Fort Des Moines, via Adell, McKay, Panora, and the County Seats of Audubon, Shelby, and Harrison counties, and Sargeant's Bluffs City, to Sioux City.

From Bear Grove, in Guthrie county via Ballard Bridge, on the east Nishuabotong River, Indian Creek, in Cass county, Wooster, on the Nishuabotong, in Pottawatamie county, Allen's Mill, on Big Creek, to Council Bluffs.

From Fort Des Moines, via Winterset, Quincy, Clarinda, and Sidney, to Nebraska City.

From Fort Des Moines, via Nevada, Minerva Grove, and Eldora, to Cedar Falls.

From Marengo, via Legrand, Marshall, Marietta, Eldora, and Homer, to Fort Dodge.

From Burlington, Iowa, to Nauvoo, Illinois.

From Du Buque, via English's Mills, to Cascade, in Du Buque county.

From Du Buque, via Delhi, Harmick, and Fort Dodge, to Sargeant's Bluffs.

From Du Buque, via the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad route, to Janesville, Wisconsin.

From Elkader, in Clayton county, via George S. Peck's on Coxe's Creek, Strawberry Point, Brown's Mill, in said county, Buffalo Grove, to Independence, in Buchanan county.

From Waukon, in Allamakee county, via Waterville, Bell's Mill, Johnson's Landing, to Prairie du Chien, in Wisconsin.

From Hardin, via the Town of Franklin, to Waukon, the county seat of Allamakee county.

From Hartwick, in Delaware county, via Hazel Green, Nugent's Grove, Duckhorn Hill, Clark's Grove, to Marion in Lynn county.

From Bear Grove, in Guthrie county, via Ballard Bridge, on the East Nishuabotong River, Indian Creek, in Cass county, Wooster, in West Nishuabotong River, in Pottawattamie county, Allen's Mill, on Big Creek, to Council Bluffs, in said county.

From McGregor's Landing, in Clay county, via Elgin, Illyria, and New Albany, in Fayette county, to Independence, in Buchanan county.

TEXAS

From Oyster Creek to Hodges Bend.

From Gonzales, via Zoar, Sulphur Springs, and Black Jack Springs, to La Grange.

From Huntsville, and Centreville, thence to Fairfield, and to Corsicana.

From Seguin, via Bonito, Sattler's, Clemens', Hind's, Wabroope's, and John S. Hodges, to Fredericksburgh.

From Lynchburgh, in Harris county, via Tarkinton's Prairie, to Cold Spring, in Polk county.

From West Liberty, via Tarkinton's Prairie, to Cold Springs

From Bonham to Greenville.

From Bastrop, via Hopkinsville, and other intermediate points, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General, to Gonzales, in Gonzales county.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

From St. Anthony, via Fort Union, to Puget's Sound, in Washington Territory.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to Leavenworth, in Kansas Territory.

From Brownsville to Elliota.

From Winona to Chatfield.

From Beaver Bay, Minnesota, to Superior, in Wsiconsin.

From the Falls of St. Louis River, Minnesota, to Superior, Wisconsin.

From Red Wing to Shakopee.

From Winona to Maukato.

From Anoka to Taylor's Falls.

From Minneopolis to Arcadia.

From Anoka to Mille Lac.

From Fort Ripley, via Sandy Lake, to Pokegonia Falls.

From Sandy Lake to the Falls of the St. Louis River.

From Anoka to Henderson.

From Beaver Bay to the mouth of Pigeon River.

From Faribault, Minnesota, via Medford, and the Valley of Straight River, to Bradford, in the State of Iowa.

From Brownsville, via Riceford, to Traverse des Sioux.

From Brownsville, via Hokah, Mound Prairie, and the Forks of Root River, to Chatfield.

From Traverse des Sioux to Eureka.

From Reed's Landing, Minnesota, via Chatfield and Richland, to Beer Oak in Iowa.

OREGON TERRITORY.

From Point Orford, via Kaw's Bay, to Scottsburg, and from Scottsburg to Winchester.

From Starr's Point, Benton county, to Eugene City, in Lane county.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From Pacific City, to Columbia, by steamers on the Columbia River.

From Chenohk City, to Pacific City.

From Fort Vancouver, to Fort Steilacoom, on Puget's Sound.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

From Oregon, in Holt county, Missouri, to New Fort Kearney, on Platte River, via Stephen W. Story's, on the Missouri River, between the two Nernohas, Mr. Purket's, on Muddy Creek, John A. Singleton's, on the Great Nernoha, Mr. Bobet's, on the Great Nernoha, and Marysville, on Blue River.

From Nernoha Agency, in Kansas Territory, to the mouth of the Nerway River, in the Territory of Nebraska, via Stephen W. Story's, at Story's Ferry, Brownsville, Nebraska City, Weeping Water, Thompson's at Thompson's Ferry, Plattsmouth, Bellevue, Omaha City, Wiuter Quarters, Florence, and Black Bird Hills, and Black Bird City.

From Bellvue City, to Fort Laramie, via Omaha City, Fontinelle, Pawnees, on Loop Fork.

From Nebraska City to Fort Laramie, via New Fort Kearney, and Ash Hollow.

From Lindon, in Atchison county, Missouri, to Nebraska City, via John Worland's and Bennett's Ferry on the Missouri River.

From Glenwood, in Mills county Iowa, to Bellvue City, via St. Mary's, Iowa.

From Bluff City, Iowa, to Omaha City.

From Oregon, in Holt county, Missouri, to Brownville.

From Sidney, Iowa, to Nebraska City.

From St. Mary's, Iowa, to Platt's Mouth.

From Tonora, Missouri, to Brownville.

From Tonora, Missouri, to Nebraska City.

From Bluff City, Iowa, to Winter Quarters.

From Magnolia, Iowa, to Black Bird City.

From Sargeant's Bluff, Iowa, to Black Bird City.

From Leavenworth City, by Stanley's, Mooney, Grasshopper Falls, Rock Point, Vermillion, to Dyers, on Big Blue.

From Atchison to Marysville.

From Sargeants's Bluff to Florence.

KANSAS TERRITORY.

From St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, via Highland, to Marysville.

From Doniphan, via Wolf River, to Highland.

From Atchison, via Independence Spring, to Grasshopper Creek.

From Kickapoo, via Pensandus, to Grasshopper Creek.

From Leavenworth City, via Stranger Creek, Hickory Point, Osawkee, Whitfield, St. Mary's Mission, Vermillion River, Big Blue, and Pawnee, to Fort Riley.

From Westport, Missouri, via Franklin, Lawrence City, Tokesha, Douglass City, Lacompton, and Tecumseh, to Whitfield.

From Westport, Missouri, via Bull Creek, Black Jack, One hundred and Ten Mile Creek, and Council City, to Council Grove.

From Westport, Missouri, via Wea Mission, Osawattomie, Miami Agency, Sugar Creek, Mine Creek, and Little Osage, to Fort Scott.

From Osawattomie, via Henry Sherman's, to the Sac and Fox Agency.

From West Point, Missouri, via Thomas Polk's, and old Catholic Mission, to Doctor Stockton's on Sugar Creek.

From Tecumseh, via Wakanusa, to the Sac and Fox Agency.

From Douglas, via Osawkee, to Highland.

From Fort Scott, to Catholic Mission, in the Osage Nation,

From Fort Scott, via Thomas Polks, to West Point Missouri.

From Fort Scott, to Neosho, Missouri.

From Leavenworth City, via Kickapoo, Atchison, Doniphan and Bryant, to Whitehead's.

From Pawnee to Marysville.

From Council Grove, via Fort Riley, to Pawnee.

From Weston, Missouri, to Atchison.

From Tecumseh via Baptist Mission, Union Town, and Waupansa, to Pawnee.

From Pawnee to Reeder.

From Westport, Missouri, via Powell's Store, and St. Barnard, to Sac and Fox Agency.

From Kansas, Missouri, via Wyandotte and Jacksonville, to Osauke.

From Independence, in the State of Missouri, to Stockton, in the State of California, via the Settlement at the mouth of the Huenfano, on the upper Arkansas, and the little Salt Lake Settlements on the head waters of the Nicolet River.

From St. Joseph, in Missouri, to the town of Marysville, in Kansas Territory, via Great Nemahaw Agency, and Urbana.

From the city of Weston, in Platte county, Missouri, via Jaton, Missouri, to Atchison, in Kansas Territory.

From Fort Leavenworth, or Leaveuworth City, up the north side of Kansas River, to Fort Riley, via Stranger Creek, Crossings, Dawson Store, Hickory Point, Osauke, Whitfield, Soldier Creek, Silver Lake, Catholic Mission, Rock Creek, and Blue.

From Fort Leavenworth, via the Settlements and Town of Lawrence, Wilson Springs, Pottawattamie, and Sugar Creek, to Fort Scott.

From Kansas, Missouri, to Lawrence, in Kansas Territory.

From Fort Scott, via Doctor Stockton's, old Pottawattamie Mission, and Henry Sherman's, to Hibbard.

From Atchison to Marysville.

From Whitehead's, via Highland, Iowa Point, to Story's Landing.

From Oregon, Missouri, via Iowa Point, to Highland, Kansas,

Approved, March 3, 1855.

[Public 118.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the public lands in the State of Iowa lying north of township line dividing townships ninety-three and ninety-four, and east of the range line dividing ranges twenty-four and twenty-five, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Turkey River district. That all that portion of the public lands in said State, now situated in the northern land district which lies north of the township line dividing townships eighty-five and eighty-six, and not included in the Turkey River and Dubuque districts, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Fort Dodge district, and the name of the northern district is hereby changed to, and shall be hereafter called the Fort Des Moines district. That all that portion of the public lands in said State, now lying in the Kanesville district, and situated north of the township line dividing townships eighty-five and eighty-six, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Sioux River District, and the name of the Kanesville district is hereby changed to, and shall be hereafter called the Council Bluffs district. That townships eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two and ninety-three, of ranges seventeen and eighteen, are hereby attached to and made a part of the Dubuque land district, and townships sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four and seventy-five, of ranges thirty-two and thirty-three, are hereby attached to and made a part of the Charitan land district.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver of the public moneys for each of the districts respectively hereby created, who shall each be required to reside at the site of the respective office to which he may be appointed, and who shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation, as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is authorized to cause the public lands in said districts respectively, (with the exception of sections numbered sixteen in each township, reserved for the use of schools, or such lands as may be selected by law in lieu thereof, and such other tracts as may be selected for military or other purposes,) to be exposed to sale in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as the other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to designate the sites at which each of the several offices shall be established, and to remove the same to any other places within said districts respectively, whenever in his opinion it may be deemed expedient.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any locations or sales of land, in either of the districts of land now subject to sale at Dubuque, Fort Des Moines, or Kanesville, after the passage of this act, and before the receipt, by the land-officers respectively, thereat, of instructions from [the] Commissioner of the General Land-Office, under this act, shall be as good and valid in law as if this act had not been passed.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

[Public 119.]

AN ACT to Eegulate the Carriage of Passengers in Steamships and other Vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessel, at any foreign port or place other than foreign contiguous territory of the United States, a greater number of passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such vessel, not including children under the age of one year in the computation, and computing two children over one and under eight years of age as one passenger. That the spaces appropriated for the use of such passengers, and which shall not be occupied by stores or other goods, not the personal baggage of such passengers, shall be in the following proportions, viz: On the main and poop decks or platforms, and in the deck houses, if there be any, one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck, if the height or distance between the decks or platform shall not be less than six feet; and on the lower deck, (not being an orlop deck,) if any, one passenger for eighteen such clear superficial feet, if the height or distance between the decks or platforms shall not be less than six feet, but so as that no passenger shall be carried on any other deck or platform, nor upon any deck where the height or distance between decks is less than six feet, with intent to bring such passenger to the United States, and shall leave such port or place and bring the same, or any number thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States; or if any such master of any vessel shall take on board his vessel, at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, any greater number of passengers than in the proportion aforesaid, to the space aforesaid, or to the tonnage aforesaid, with intent to carry the same to any foreign port or place other than foreign contiguous territory as aforesaid, every such master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall, for each passenger taken on board beyond the limit aforesaid, or the space aforesaid, be fined in the sum of fifty dollars, and may also be imprisoned, at the discretion of the judge before whom the penalty shall be recovered, not exceeding six months; but should it be necessary, for the safety or convenience of the vessel, that any portion of her cargo, or any other articles or article, should be placed on, or stored in, any of the decks, cabins, or other places appropriated to the use of passengers, the same may be placed in lockers or enclosures prepared for the purpose, on an exterior surface impervious to the wave, capable of being cleansed in like manner as the decks or platforms of the vessel. In no case, however, shall the places thus provided be deemed to be a part of the space allowable for the use of passengers, but the same shall be deducted therefrom, and in all cases where prepared or used, the upper surface of said lockers on enclosed spaces, shall be deemed and taken to be the deck or platform from which measurement shall be made for all the purposes of this act. It is also provided, that one hospital, in the spaces appropriated to passengers, and separate therefrom by an appropriate partition, and furnished as its purposes require, may be prepared, and, when used, may be included in the space allowable for passengers, but the same shall not occapy more than one hundred superficial feet of deck or platform: *Provided*, That on board two-deck ships, where the height between the decks is seven and one-half feet or more, fourteen clear superficial feet of deck shall be the proportion required for each passenger.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That no such vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and the interval, between the lowest part thereof and the deck or platform beneath, shall not be less than nine inches, and the berths shall be well constructed, parallel with the sides of the vessel, and separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and shall be at least six feet in length, and at least two feet in width, and each berth shall be occupied by no more than one passenger; but double berths of twice the above width may be constructed, each berth to be occupied by no more, and by no other, than two women, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by husband and wife, or by a man and two of his own children under the age of eight years, or by two men, members of the same family; and if there shall be any violation of this section in any of its provisions, then the master of the vessel, and the owners thereof, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each passenger on board of said vessel on such voyage, to be recovered by the United States in any port where such vessel may arrive or depart.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels, whether of the United States or any foreign country, having sufficient capacity or space, according to law, for fifty or more passengers, (other than cabin passengers,) shall, when employed in transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe, have, on the upper deck, for the use of such passengers, a house over the passage-way leading to the apartments allotted to such passengers below deck, firmly secured to the deck or combings of the hatch, with two doors, the sills of which shall be at least one foot above the deck, so constructed, that one door or window in such house may at all times be left open for ventilation; and all vessels so employed, and having the capacity to carry one hundred and fifty such passengers or more, shall have two such houses; and the stairs or ladder, leading down to the aforesaid apartment, shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope; but booby hatches may be substituted for such houses.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every such vessel so employed, and having the legal capacity for more than one hundred such passengers, shall have at least two ventilators to purify the apartment or apartments occupied by such passengers; one of which shall be inserted in the after part of the apartment or apartments, and the other shall be placed in the forward portion of the apartment or apartments, and one of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air; which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments to be purified, namely: if the apartment or apartments will lawfully authorize the reception of two hundred such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall each be equal to a tube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments; and all said ventilators shall rise at least four feet six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction; but if it shall apper, from the report, to be made and approved, as hereinafter provided, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed and held to be a compliance with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every vessel carrying more than fifty such passengers, shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one camboose or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every two hundred passengers; and provision shall be made in the manner aforesaid, in this ratio, for a greater or less number of passengers; but nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels employed as aforesaid, shall have on board, for the use of such passengers, at the time of leaving the port whence such vessel shall sail, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least twenty pounds of navy bread, fifteen pounds of rice, fifteen pounds of oatmeal, ten pounds of wheat flour, fifteen pounds of peas and beans, twenty pounds of potatoes, one pint of vinegar, sixty gallons of fresh water, ten pounds of salted pork, and ten pounds of salt beef, free of bone, all to be of good quality; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, or peas and beans cannot be procured, of good quality and on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last named articles may be increased and substituted therefor; and, in case potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, one pound of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of five pounds of potatoes; and the captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, cymmencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water daily; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall, at any time, be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of any such vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been put on short allowance, to be recovered in the circuit or district court of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the captain or master of every such ship or vessel to cause the food and provisions of all the passengers to be well and properly cooked daily, and to be served out and distributed to them at regular and stated hours, by messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours and manner of distribution, due and sufficient notice shall be given. If the captain or master of any such ship or vessel, shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions, cooked as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year: *Provided*, That the enforcement of this penalty shall not affect the civil responsibility of the captain or master and owners, to such passengers as may have suffered from said default.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the captain of any such vessel so employed, is hereby authorized to maintain good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up, before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and it is hereby made the duty of said captain to cause the apartments occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean, healthy state; and the owners of every such vessel so employed, are required to construct the decks and all parts of said apartment so that it can be thoroughly cleansed; and they shall also provide a safe, convenient privy or water-closet for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. And when the weather is such that said passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the captain of every such vessel to cause the deck, occupied by such passengers, to be cleansed with chloride of lime, or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as said captain may deem necessary.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the master and owner or owners of any such vessel so employed, which shall not be provided with the house or houses over the passage-ways, as prescribed in the third section of this chapter, or with ventilators, as prescribed in the fourth section of this chapter, or with the cambooses or cooking ranges, with the houses over them, as prescribed in the fifth section of this chapter, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation of, or neglect to conform to, the provisions of each of said sections, and fifty dollars for each and every neglect or violation of any of the provisions of the seventh section of this chapter, to be recovered by suit in any circuit or district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the said vessel may arrive, or from which she may be about to depart, or at any place within the jurisdiction of such courts, wherever the owner or owners, or captain of such vessel may be found.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of the customs at any port of the United Ltates, at which any vessel so employed shall arrive, or from which any such vessel shall be about to depart, shall appoint and direct one or more of the inspectors of the customs for such port, to examine such vessel, and report in writing to such collector, whether the requirements of law have been complied with in respect to such vessel; and if such report shall state such vessel; and if such report shall state such compliance, and shall be approved by such collector, it shall be deemed and held as *prima facie* evidence thereof.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions, requisitions, penalties, and liens of this act, relating to the space in vessels appropriated to the use of passengers, are hereby extended and made applicable to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating from, to, and between the ports, and in manner as in this act named, and to such vessels and to the masters thereof; and so much of the act entitled "An act to amend an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, as conflicts with this act, is hereby repealed; and the space appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels so as above propelled and navigated, is hereby subject to the supervision and inspection of the collector of the customs at any port of the United States at which any such vessel shall arrive, or from which she shall be about to depart; and the same shall be examined and reported in the same manner and by the same officers by the next preceding section directed to examine and report.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific Ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic or its tributaries, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, except so much as relates to provisions and water; but the owners and masters of all such vessels shall in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned; and they shall furnish a sufficient supply or good and wholesome food, properly cooked: and in case they shall fail so to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions, they shall be subject to the penalty provided in the sixth section of this chapter, in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to law, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate particularly the age, sex, and occupation of the said passengers respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number have died on the voyage; which list or manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as directed by law in relation the manifest of the cargo; and the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, or any part thereof, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every collector of the customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarter-yearly return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That in case there shall have occurred on board any ship or vessel arriving at any port or place within the United States or its Territories, any death or deaths among the passengers, (other than cabin passengers,) the master, or captain, or owner, or consignee of such ship or vessel, shall, within twenty-four hours after the time within which the report and list or manifest of passengers mentioned in section twelve of this act, is required to be delivered to the collector of the customs, pay to the said collector the sum of ten dollars for each and every passenger above the age of eight years, who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease; and the said collector shall pay the money thus received, at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury, by general rules shall direct, to any board or commission appointed by and acting under the authority of the State within which the port where such ship or vessel arrived is situated, for the care and protection of sick, indigent, or destitute emigrants, to be applied to the objects of their appointment; and if there be no more than one board or commission who shall claim such payment, the Secretary of the Treasury, for the time being, shall determine which is entitled to receive the same, and his decision in the premises shall be final and without appeal: *Provided*, That the payment shall, in no case, be awarded or made to any board, or commission, or association, formed for the protection or advancement of any particular class of emigrants, or emigrants of any particular nation or creed; and if the master, captain, owner, or consignee of any ship or vessel, refuse or neglect to pay to the collector the sum and sums of money required, and within the time prescribed by this section, he or they shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to such sum of ten dollars, for each and every passenger upon whose death the same has become payable, to be recovered by the United States, in any circuit or district court of the United States where such vessel may arrive, or such master, captain, owner, or consignee may reside; and when recovered, the said money shall be disposed of in the same manner as is directed with respect to the sum and sums required to be paid to the collector of customs.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of the seveal penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, shall be liens on the vessel or vessels violating those provisions, and such vessel or vessels shall be libelled therefor in any circuit or district court of the United States, where such vessel or vessels shall arrive.

Sec. 16. *And be further enacted*, That all and every vessel or vessels which shall or may be employed by the American Colonization Society or the Colonization Society of any State, to transport, and which shall actually transport, from any port or ports of the United States to any colony or colonies on the west coast of Africa, colored emigrants, to reside there, shall be, and the same are hereby, subjected to the operation of the foregoing provisions, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of the customs shall examine each emigrant ship or vessel, on its arrival at his port, and ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Treasury the time of sailing, the length of the voyage, the ventilation, the number of passengers, their space on board, their food, the native country of the emigrants, the number of deaths, the age and sex of those who died during the voyage; together with his opinion of the cause of the morality, if any, on board, and, if none, what precautionary measures, arrangements, or habits are supposed to have had any, and what agency in causing the exemption.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect, with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the eastern side of the continent, within thirty days from the time of its approval; and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the western side of the continent, and from ports in Europe, within sixty days from the time of its approval; and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in other parts of the world, within six months from the time of its approval.

And be it hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State to give notice, in the ports of Europe, and elsewhere, of this act, in such manner as he shall deem proper.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the time that this act shall take effect with respect to any vessels, then, in respect to such vesseis, the act of second March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act regulating passenger ships and vessels," the act of twenty-second of February, eight en hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the act of second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels,' and to determine the time when said act shall take effect;" the act of thirty-firs Januaay, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An act exempting vessels employed by the American Colonization Society in transporting colored emigrants from the United States to the coast of Africa from the provisions of the acts of the twenty-second February and second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the act of seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes;" the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act to extend the provisons of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and the regulation thereof," are hereby repealed. But nothing in this act contained shall in anywise obstruct or prevent the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fines, penalties, or f rfeitures, which may have been incurred in respect to any vessels prior to the day this act goes into effect, in respect to such vessels, under the laws hereby repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

But the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, and upon such conditions as he shall think proper, discontinue any such prosecutions, or remit or modify such penalties.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—ASHE COUNTY. In Equity. Linville Higgins, Jr., vs. David Edwards and David Isam.

In this case, it appearing by affidavit before the Clerk and Master that David Isam is not